

FOREIGN NEWS.

War Said to be Inevitable Between Russia and Germany.

Frightful Loss of Life by a Colliery Explosion.

**Egypt in Revolt—The Demands of
the Irish Party.**

PARIS, February 17.—General Skobelev today, on receiving a deputation of students, said that war between Russia and Germany was inevitable, but that at present Russia was held in check by foreign influence, but, said he, "we are not at home in our own house. The German is everywhere, and his hand is in everything. The struggle between Slav and Teuton will be long, sanguinary and terrible, but the Slav will triumph in the end." General Skobelev's speech is believed to be inspired by the Russian government, and has created a great sensation throughout

General Skobeloff Repeats His Statement.
PARIS, February 18.—In an interview with a representative of the Voltaire, General Skobeloff, who is at present in the city, refused to disclaim any role or title of the anti-Terman, sentiments to which he had just uttered the following remarks: "My position," said the general, "is an independent one. So long as I am summoned in time of war I care nothing for rest. Yes, I did say that Germany is a common enemy, and I repeat it. I repeat it because I am not alone in saying so, such as France. The European balance of power must be re-established, or there will soon be only one power left in Europe. He alone in the interview said he had come to Paris entirely of his own accord, and that far from being in disgrace, the

What the General Says for Himself.
PARIS, February 19.—General Skobelev, who is at present on his way to the city, in an interview today, said that he had no mission from Russia, but had merely visited Paris, not to arouse but to avert the storm of a great war, which was inevitable if Austria continued in oppressing the Bosnian Slavs. He said that all he could do would lie in the combat against the Austrians.

How Skobelev's Speeches Were Received by the German Emperor.
BERLIN, February 19.—The speeches of General Skobelev are creating intense excitement.

throughout Germany. The Emperor intimates through the semi-official press that the reports of the speeches have caused him indignation and sorrow, and expressing surprise that such an officer as he does in the front rank of the leading Prussian troops should have uttered such expressions, stating that General Skobelev's utterances might compel him to resort to energetic measures against the Russian troops, and that the German and Austrian armies are ready for any emergency.

**Explosion in a Colliery, and Probably a
Frightful Loss of Life.**

LONDON, February 17.—An explosion occurred yesterday in the Wentham Grange colliery, near Hartlepool. There were 130 miners in the coal seam at the time, and up to a late hour last night

LYONS. February 18.—About forty bodies have been recovered from the colliery at Gournay, near Lyons, which was blown up yesterday. It is feared that forty men still remaining in the pit are dead.

Young Egypt in Revolt.

ALEXANDRIA. February 19.—The agitation in favor of home rule for Egypt, and of throwing off the control exercised by England and France over the financial affairs of the country continues to make very rapid progress, and has assumed a very alarming character. Last night a meeting of the Mouvement Benevolet Political Club was held in this city, and the proceedings were of a most inflammatory and revolutionary character. Mahmoud Barandil, the president of

The Egyptian Council, an Arab League minister of war, and some other members of the new cabinet, have been expelled from the Egyptian Government. At the meeting the action of European powers in Egypt was denounced. It was declared that the time had come when Egypt should assert her independence and defend her rights by maintaining due allegiance in religious affairs to the head of the Mohammedan religion, and should shake off the political domination of the European powers, but Turkey. In some of the speeches at the meeting the fanaticism of the Arabs was strongly appealed to. The action taken by the European powers in the action taken by it indicates a determination on the part of the new Egyptian government to pursue a policy which cannot be submitted to by the European powers, and which would be a sacrifice of the entire pecuniary interest, which

The Demands of the Irish Party.
LONDON, February 18.—In consequence of the recent expressions of Mr. Gladstone regarding the government of Ireland the home rulers have deputed Justin McCarthy, member for Longford, to bring forward a resolution in which the demands of the Irish party. At a meeting of the Irish members of the House of Commons last evening at which all the Irish members, with the exception of the Paracletes, were present, it was resolved to support the government closure resolutions.

Austria's Troublesome Subjects.
LONDON, February 16.—A Vienna despatch says the insurrection has come to a sort of

standstill. The insurgents have not seriously taken the initiative since their abortive attempt to storm the city on Jan. 10. The only recent encounters have been brought about by flying columns of troops, whose principal difficulty is to find the insurgents. On the other hand, the Government is redoubling its pressure to compel the inhabitants who have hitherto held aloof to join them.

Infernal Machines Explode at Edinburgh.
EDINBURGH, February 16.—Yesterday two boxes containing infernal machines, which had been delivered at two different addresses, exploded on being opened, and eight persons were injured. A man, who was seen to enter the first of the houses in connection with the outrages, which are believed to have been prompted by personal motives.

Abolition of Slavery in Egypt.
CAIRO, February 17.—The ministers have virtually decided upon the total abolition of slavery. In view of the execution of this decision, Kader Pachá has been appointed governor of the Soudan, and a special department for the province will be created at Cairo. Detailed instructions relative to the slave trade and slavery are now being prepared.

The Plague Appears to Tabreeze.
TABREEZE, February 19.—An epidemic strongly resembling the plague recently appeared near Anjashah. Forty deaths have occurred since February 8.

FATED TO FALL.

A Spark from a Chimney Ignites a Rope Holding a Staging, and a Painter Sustains Severe Injuries.

A most peculiar accident occurred recently on the street in front of the building occupied by the Crosby Steam Gauge and Valve Company, No. 118½ Milk street. The rope supporting the staging, which is used in the painting of the building, was so badly damaged by the sparks from the chimney that it was necessary to place the staging suspended in front of the building occupied by the Crosby Steam Gauge and Valve Company, No. 118½ Milk street. The rope supporting the staging, which is used in the painting of the building, was so badly damaged by the sparks from the chimney that it was necessary to place the staging suspended in front of the building occupied by the Crosby Steam Gauge and Valve Company, No. 118½ Milk street. The rope supporting the staging, which is used in the painting of the building, was so badly damaged by the sparks from the chimney that it was necessary to place the staging suspended in front of the building occupied by the Crosby Steam Gauge and Valve Company, No. 118½ Milk street.

The unfortunate painter fell a distance of two stories, and striking the brick sidewalk was killed. The cause of the fall was a general one, and could not be ascertained. Members of Engine company 25 and Hook and Ladder 8 extinguished the fire around the chimney without a general alarm being given.

Death of a Mountain Disappearer.

Asheville, N. C., February 20.—There was a terrible storm over Bald mountain, and investigation showed that a large portion of this peak had suddenly disappeared in the fertile and beautiful valley below. A single tree was the only landmark left. The cause of this remarkable event is unknown. Whether it is attributed to the heavy snow and rainstorms which have recently been the result of the fissures in the mountains

Baby's Petition.
Life is restless, days are fleeting,
Children bloom, but die in teething;
Warning take all friends and mothers,
Watch the precious girls and brothers;
Read the home life of Victoria,
Children none, all had **caesarians**;
No sleepless nights by baby squalling,
Like larks they rise in early morning.

A NEW STORY. A NEW STORY. A NEW STORY.

In March.
In March.
In March.

A BOY HERO; A BOY HERO; A BOY HERO;

OR,
OR,
OR,

FIGHTING TO WIN. FIGHTING TO WIN. FIGHTING TO WIN.

By EDWARD S. ELLIS.
By EDWARD S. ELLIS.
By EDWARD S. ELLIS.

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Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, FEB. 21, 1882.

A BOY HERO.

A large extra edition of "A BOY HERO," to begin March 21, will soon be printed. Copies will be furnished to regular club agents upon application by postal-card, and to any person who will distribute them and form a club for THE WEEKLY GLOBE. Any reader of this notice can easily form a club of five or ten in his neighborhood and secure a copy for himself free (see first column in this paper). Circulate copies of THE WEEKLY GLOBE in your town and ask all your acquaintances to compare any regular issue with that of any other weekly newspaper. If they will carefully examine a sample copy and subscribe for one year they will become regular subscribers.

Senator Blair of New Hampshire, failing to secure the passage of a national prohibitory law, seems to have turned his attention to the elevating and ennobling practice of lobbying for a gigantic corporation with a view to capturing the little republic of Peru. With the downfall of Blaine the glittering scheme went to pieces, and Mr. Blair is found beneath the ruins. Gone to meet that other Christian statesman, Schuyler Colfax.

Two considerations must have influenced the President in his choice of John C. New to fill the office of assistant secretary of the treasury. Mr. New was treasurer of the United States under Grant's administration, and is therefore familiar with all the details of the department. In this respect he is probably the best man that could be selected. Mr. New is also a State's rights man, and a supporter of the Arthur administration. He is a power in Indiana politics, and his position in the Treasury Department will give him a good chance to aid the ambitious aspirations of Grant, Arthur, Conkling & Co. to retain control not only of the party, but of the country. It was because of his ability to do this that he was induced to accept a department position instead of the Russian mission, which was offered to him. Mr. Arthur wants all his warm friends who are good political workers to remain in the United States for the present.

The "cow-boys" of Arizona appear to be still giving the inhabitants of that territory a great deal of trouble, and the President has seen fit to call the attention of Congress to the subject. All reports agree that there is a great deal of lawlessness in Arizona. Governor Cooper says: "The people of Tombstone and Cochise counties in their mad career after money have grossly neglected local self-government, until the more lazy and lawless elements of society have undertaken to prey upon the more industrious and honorable classes for their subsistence and gains." This is a rather startling statement, but it is not without a precedent. The same scenes which are being enacted in Arizona today were common in California in 1850-51. Then the people themselves co-operated to preserve order, and can be no peace. It is very probable that the Arizona will soon become tired of this chaotic state of affairs and form a vigilance committee. Then the lawless element would undoubtedly be suppressed.

If the President should refuse to accede to Mr. Blaine's request that the policy outlined in his circular letter inviting the independent governments of North and South America to a friendly convention for the settlement of all international disputes by arbitration, etc., he would find himself in a somewhat embarrassing position. Whatever may have been the secret history of this portion of Mr. Blaine's diplomacy, the government of the United States is responsible. The invitations have been extended, and as the despatches show many of them have been accepted. If General Arthur decides to recall these invitations and to reverse his policy, the other republics on the continent will feel offended. If he decides to have the convention, after the issuance of Mr. Frelinghuysen's letter to Mr. Trecothick, he will be accused of entertaining a fear of Mr. Blaine. We shall watch with interest the President's course in this matter, and so will Mr. Blaine.

Mr. Robeson was again badly handled in Tuesday's debate on the resolution of inquiry into the circumstances under which American citizens are arrested in British jails. We fear that the general exhortation is not fitted for the leadership of a great party. Every time he has tried the role of leader he has indignantly come to grief. After Mr. Robeson of Brooklyn had raked him free and aft, Messrs. Brook and Cox opened their guns on him, and he retired from the encounter in a sadly demoralized condition. Mr. Robeson has been trying to convince the country that he was a great man and a statesman of some ability, but so far he has only succeeded in proving himself a corrupt politician, a blackguard in debate and an unfit man to direct the destinies of a party. Mr. Robeson ought to get into a dark corner and think it all out. He needs reorganizing, and the sooner he attends to it the better it will be for his political future.

When the oleomargarine question comes up in Congress there is likely to be a breezy debate. Several bills have been introduced designed to prevent the sale of this article under the guise of genuine butter. It is claimed by members who represent dairy districts that the exportation of imitation butter, with no marks to distinguish it from the genuine article, has already worked vast injury to American dairy products in European markets. It is argued that inspectors of dairy products should be compelled to stamp oleomargarine with conspicuous marks. The advocates of the proposed law assert that congressional action is required in this matter, because the money value of the annual dairy product exceeds that of the wheat crop or the corn crop, and is greater than that of cotton and wool combined, and is between \$400,000,000 and \$600,000,000. From 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 of the American people are interested in this industry, and the capital invested in it aggregates from \$4,000,000,000 to \$6,000,000,000. These statistics ought certainly to have their effect. Numerous State Legislatures have been convinced of the necessity of legislation in this direction.

The Medical Society of the State of New York has just issued a new code of ethics which is creating considerable discussion among physicians in and outside of Gotham. Among other things it forbids physicians to permit their opinions on medical and surgical questions to appear in the newspapers. It is easy, a physician thinks, to see that, in the case of Dr. Garfield, Dr. Agnew and Dr. Hamilton would have been silenced by this new code, and yet the public had a right to accurate information, and, as he states: "In questions of public medicine, or of sanitary science, and in times of epidemic of contagious disease, the public is entitled to the best information that experts can furnish, and physicians cannot properly disregard this claim." It is not surprising that many leading physicians maintain that in this respect the code is too arbitrary. It is denying to the public the right to know about the barriers hitherto existing and permits consultations between allopaths and homoeopaths. This is a concession which many other similar societies will not make, but as the code states: "Emergencies may occur in which all restrictions should, in the judgment of the practitioner, yield to the demands of humanity." The Society has also placed itself on the record

as no longer willing to exclude competent men from the consulting room because of differences of opinion on therapeutics. While differences of opinion may exist among the physicians in regard to these two last mentioned provisions, anything that tends to the alleviation of the sufferings of poor humanity must be welcomed as a decided improvement and as deserving of encouragement.

OUR ALLEGED NAVY.

The publication of the views of the minority of the Naval Advisory Board calls attention to the condition of our alleged navy, and shows that perfect harmony did not prevail in the deliberations or conclusions of the board. An effort was made to keep the report out of print, but somehow or other it got out even before the majority report. Perhaps it is just as well, for it may stimulate those who have the matter in charge to do something. The government owns at present eight ships which are unfinished on the stocks in the navy yards, rotten and utterly worthless; fourteen steam vessels also worn out; ten sailing vessels in a dilapidated condition, and ten tugboats that are not worth repairing. The forty-two vessels are considered a positive injury to the service. Of the remaining vessels, ninety-eight in number, which are registered as belonging to the navy, some must soon be abandoned, and others are used only as receiving, training and store ships, and the entire collection is of very little value. The navy yards contain great quantities of antiquated and useless guns and shot and shell. It is thus seen that if we are to have a navy at all something must be done promptly. The ships have already been made acquainted with the plan submitted by the majority of the naval board. The minority, however, do not believe in the proposed expenditure of \$30,000,000, and recommend that fifty-three vessels should be built at once—two spar-deck ships, at a cost of \$1,426,000 each; six single-deck first class sloops-of-war, at a cost of \$1,040,000 each; ten single-deck second class sloops-of-war, at a cost of \$750,000 each; twenty gunboats, at a cost of \$197,000 each, and fifteen cargo-tug-boats, at a cost of \$145,000 each, the total being a little more than \$22,700,000. They regard this number of vessels as only the nucleus of a navy, and think that a fighting navy when added must consist of heavy iron-clads. The subject will soon be ventilated in Congress. A country like ours should not be destitute of a navy of respectable size and efficiency.

THE WORLD OF SPECULATION.

The demoralization which has prevailed in the stock market during the past week, and which has caused the loss of \$14,000,000, is the result of reckless speculation purely and simply. The collapse of the Union Generale of Paris and its indirect influence on the London exchange furnished unscrupulous gamblers in Wall street with a pretext for unsettling prices and beclouding the vision of ordinary operators in leading securities. A panic was threatened, prices began to tumble, and as they went down the uninitiated unloaded at a loss, paid up their margins and got while the heavy operators pocketed the difference. There is no reason to expect a financial crash. The country is prosperous; the people have plenty of money; labor is well employed; real estate is in good demand, and brings in legitimate profits, and the general condition of business is good. The trouble, whatever it is, is entirely local; it is confined to the little clique of sharps who manipulate stocks for their own benefit, and try to induce the public to put their money up on a bare venture. With the fight between the "bulls" and the "bears" the people who make up the great commercial and industrial community have no concern, except in so far as their juggling affects values or drives money into the vaults from sheer fright. They are engaged in a desperate game of chance and their losses or profits are matters which concern themselves alone.

It is true that they are able to unsettle the value of stable articles and securities that have commanded themselves to the investing public by substantial earnings, but with any idea of delivery, but with a view to manipulation on margins. The transactions are simply a species of gambling, and the reported sales represent not actual transfers, but the dealing of the cards for the moment. All this demoralizing and depressing, and the confusion it creates tends unnecessarily, it should be said, to lessen confidence in the future and to limit somewhat transactions of a legitimate kind, and based on the fundamental principle of supply and demand.

Immense fortunes have been made on small investments in stocks and securities within the last few years. Everybody knows this; and those who possess a surplus, and some of them are not surplus whatever, rush into the market to take their chances of a great wealth. The introduction of a new principle, like the telephone or the electric light, offers an attractive field for investment with a reasonable guarantee of profit, and outside capital is attracted into these enterprises because their direct applicability to the wants of the people, and the fact that they occupy a new and untried field in the world, enhance their value as creators of prospective wealth. For a time they are free from the manipulations of stock operators, because they are not on the lists of the regular boards. The moment they begin to pay dividends and to increase in influence and importance as enterprises, the gamblers step in and use them just as wheat, cotton and other stable articles are used for reckless speculation, and as a means for wresting money from the public.

The people are beginning to realize that they have very few chances of winning in a game where the cards are stacked, and so they are keeping away from the gambling resorts and investing what money they have in the safe risk in securities that do not depend on the "bulls" or the "bears" for their value from day to day. And this is why the "bulls" and the "bears" are kicking up so much dust on 'change. The money of the country is not turned over to them for their use or abuse; it is directed to other channels, and fewer people are troubled with that chronic disease known as "tickers" which came long becoming epidemic during the past year. The operators cannot create a panic; the people have learned too much about their methods, and while business is good, and money plenty, there can be no financial crash. This should be borne in mind by commercial men who may be disposed to feel nervous. The prosperity of the nation is based on its productive capacity, on its solid business, and not on the turn of a card on Wall street.

Now that we are to have a navy, or at least the nucleus of one, it is well to avoid the mistakes which English shipbuilders have made. It seems that the steel dispatch vessels of the Iris and Mercury class have not been such great successes as were anticipated. They were very costly, but have disappointed their projectors at least in the matter of swiftness. The Iris has been altered and realtered, and is now going to the Mediterranean. She has constantly been going into the dock. Malta docks to have her bottom plates recoated, no composition which would wear having yet been discovered. The Mercury is also being altered, which will necessitate a supplementary appropriation of \$200,000. It will thus be seen that if the authorities at Washington are not extremely

careful, they may fall into some of these English errors. It might be reasonably argued that the success of one vessel for a class, as was assured before the ship was launched, is in regard to the entire number. In that case additional appropriations for extensive repairs would be rendered unnecessary.

CHANCE FOR AMERICAN BANKERS.

It has long been noticed by Americans who have visited Europe on business as well as for pleasure that the financial systems by which the commerce of the period is controlled are to a great extent centered in London and the Bank of England. This controlling power is consequently exerted for the benefit of English capitalists. Consul Brooks of Cork, who has given this subject careful study, says that the result of the predominance of these systems is that the ninety-nine one-hundredth of the commercial transactions between the United States and Europe pay more or less tribute in the way of discounts and exchanges to these capitalists. It appears that Americans abroad calculate rates of exchange upon the basis of English markets. Mr. Brooks sensibly argues that this should not be, for the balance of trade has been for several years in favor of the United States, and the natural assumption would be that the control of methods should reside with the leading power. It is true that there are a few banking houses in Paris and London which represent our interests, but the bulk of the profits is absorbed by Englishmen. As Mr. Brooks clearly states, "there is no reason why American systems should not predominate all over the world wherever the predominance of American products and manufactures is recognized. In other words, there is no reason why, in view of the fact that the United States has become first and foremost in supplying the necessities of life to the old world, Americans should not share the benefit and the honor of the incident to that traffic." This is certainly very cogent reasoning, and the subject could be profitably considered by American merchants and capitalists. In view of the fact that our credit was never better in foreign countries, and that American products and manufactures are constantly intruding themselves into foreign markets, the boards of trade in the United States would do well to consider the remedy proposed by Mr. Brooks, to adjust these matters so that Americans may be able to realize all the advantages naturally belonging to them. He believes that the remedy lies, first, in creating a system of financial exchanges controlled by Americans and hinged upon the condition of the American market; and second, by a revival of the American ocean shipping.

In his judgment, "a system of financial exchange of this kind would require the establishment in all the prominent seaports of the world of a chain of agencies, each having direct connection with a central management in New York, Boston, Philadelphia or San Francisco. Such a system would eventually supplant, so far as the United States is concerned, the ramifications of English finances which now actually compel the commerce of the globe to go sooner or later to London for accommodation. It is manifestly impossible that the profits of this scheme could be estimated in advance, but it is equally evident that it would yield profit for the reason that existing methods are paying those who enjoy a monopoly of them. And it is also evident that the system suggested would be contemplated would be capable of taking charge of American ships, discounting their bills for supplies or repairs, or making advances for wages, etc., and of defraying all expenses connected with the discharge of cargoes or reloading. This item alone would aggregate many thousands of dollars annually and would be contributed to, as matters now stand, by other than American ships, for American charterers of foreign ships, in Baltimore for example, or in Portland, Ore., would naturally consign them to American agencies all over the world." It strikes Mr. Brooks that the National Board of Trade, or some kindred organization capable of commanding sufficient backing from the banks, might take the initiative in this matter.

In legal circles the conduct of the recent Guiteau trial has not ceased to be a topic of much interesting discussion. In view of this fact the opinions of Senator Edmunds of Vermont, chief constitutional lawyer, are of great interest. He has just delivered a review for March he carefully reviews the whole case and sensibly maintains that the supremacy of the law must always obtain in this country for the protection of the people and the safety of our institutions and form of government. Great stress is laid upon the constitutional right of all criminals to a fair trial by an impartial jury, and, as Mr. Edmunds says, "it is well for liberty and innocence that this is so." He says that the counsel for the defense, merely "assistants" and the prisoner, under the Constitution, had a right to make a speech in his own defense, and if two speeches on a side were allowed the court could count it as "one of the limited number of speeches allowed, and put the prisoner to his election whether he will speak for himself with one counsel, or allow both his counsel to speak for him, and keep silent himself." The court also had the power to determine how many speeches could be made on each side. It will be remembered that the counsel has been said and written to the effect that the assassin should have been gagged to prevent his unseemly conduct. The Vermont senator disposes of arguments of that description in this forcible manner: "Assuming Guiteau to have been sane, what could have been lawfully done by the court to compel him to conduct himself during the trial in a decent and orderly manner? The power of courts to punish contempt (and disorderly conduct is contempt) in the trials of criminals is a matter which is undoubted, but cruel and unusual punishments are forbidden. Fine and imprisonment, therefore, would seem to be the only punishment for contempt of court. If, then, a prisoner like Guiteau, in a capital case, be sentenced to imprisonment for contempt, what is to become of the trial? Is it to be adjourned for a week, or a month, or a year, until the sentence shall have been executed? If so, would not most prisoners who thought themselves in danger of legal application to themselves with persistent diligence to maintain in court, in order to go to prison for it, and thereby postpone the greater condemnation? Meantime, the jury must be kept together, and substantially imprisoned themselves, or the trial must be abandoned, at the risk of a plea by the prisoner, when it should commence again, that he had already been once put in jeopardy for the same offence. It must be apparent to every person of ordinary understanding that such a criminal trial cannot, practically, be delayed for a week, or a month, or a year, and it must proceed to its regular conclusion, however disagreeable the incidents of its course may be."

Mr. Edmunds emphatically states that Guiteau could not waive his right to trial by jury, that his constitutional right could not be forfeited. As he pertinently observes, "the forms and securities of the law must be applied in the trial of the greatest criminal as rigidly as in that of the most innocent citizen." In this case the law must be maintained, and the great and fundamental securities of life and liberty for all men and all classes. On the other side the convenience and importance of decency, order and dignity in the administration of justice. The path of safety, he contends, lies in holding fast to the first. English journals have made many sarcastic allu-

sions to our criminal modes of practice, quoting the Guiteau trial as an illustration, but Mr. Edmunds cites cases of a like character, as far as abuse of the law and violation of the rights of the accused are concerned. He pointedly says: "Long experience has shown that instances of evil or constant speaking by a prisoner on trial, of a really serious and obstructive nature, are very rare, and they have never defeated, though they have sometimes obstructed, the course of justice. That it was fully within the competence of the court in this late case, as it is in all other cases, to compel absolute decorum in the conduct of the persons attending the trial is beyond all question, and we think it is to be regretted that this was not done to a greater degree than appears to have been the case. If, after a reasonable warning, the court had made one or two examples of persons guilty of disorderly or indecorous behavior, by sentencing them to temporary imprisonment for contempt, all demonstrations of the part of the audience would doubtless have ceased, and the public would have been taught the valuable lesson that courts of justice are not theatres, where the acting is to be applauded or condemned, as it may strike the various tempers of the beholders."

As far as any remedy was possible for restraining the prisoner's actions in court, the senator makes this comment: "The more we reflect upon the subject the less disposed we shall be to cloud the trial or conviction of the judge on the trial to cause the prisoner to be either chained, whipped, gagged, or removed from the presence of the jury and witnesses during any part of the trial. Possibly a commitment to solitary confinement during a recess, as punishment if sane and as discipline if not sane, might be lawful."

THE SECOR SCANDAL REVIVED.

Mr. Skinner of New York introduced during the early part of the week in the national House of Representatives a bill for the relief of Secor & Co., Perkins, Secor & Co. and Zeno & Secor, which was read twice, referred to the committee on claims and ordered printed. Nearly every full-grown person in the United States who can read and understand has heard of Secor and his claims against the government. Nearly everybody knows that Mr. George M. Robeson, formerly secretary of the navy, but now a member of Congress from New Jersey, became famous or infamous through his advocacy of the same, and that he bears to this day the sobriquet of "Secor Robeson." Secor & Co., with their aliases, were New Jersey contractors. During the war they agreed to build a number of monitors for \$400,000 each. During the construction the government ordered various changes from the original designs and plans. These were faithfully carried out at an increased cost for material and labor. When the vessels were completed the Messrs. Secor put in claims for extra labor and for additional compensation on account of the increase in the price of material, etc. The former claim was promptly allowed, and after some debate and delay the monitors were delivered and paid for and the account closed. In 1865 they secured, through a powerful lobby, the introduction and passage of a bill in both houses of Congress granting them the sum of \$115,539 61 in liquidation of all their demands against the government. This was supposed to be a final settlement, and no further claims for relief were expected. In 1870, when the tide of corruption under Grant was at its height, George M. Robeson, secretary of the navy, appointed a commission to reopen the case and ascertain whether the Messrs. Secor were entitled to any additional "relief." The commissioners were directed to report in favor of paying the claimants \$93,000 more, and Mr. Robeson handed this amount over to them. It was one of the most scandalous transactions of that era of corruption and plunder, and has been considered a public disgrace ever since. Not content with receiving \$208,539 61 which they never earned, they came up again with a request for another haul, hoping that Robeson would be able to secure it for them. But times have changed. Robeson is not so powerful as he was, and the people will keep their eyes open to this sort of jobbery.

THE REVOLT AGAINST AUSTRIA.
The social and political condition of the Slavs in the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as described by cablegrams and letters from impartial and well-informed correspondents, does not seem to be of a very satisfactory nature. Since the Austrian occupation of these two provinces the inhabitants have repeatedly shown their dislike for the new system of government thrust upon them, and they revolted, and are still in revolt against their new masters. When it is remembered that a powerful people the Slavs were once and how they were treated by the Mussulmans, it is not strange that they are highly dissatisfied with the manner in which the Austrians are now using them. Under the Mussulman government, for instance, when the taxes became due, if there had been a bad harvest, the tax collectors were instructed to accept what the people could pay, and not to cripple them by creating a lien on the next year's crop for the balance. This humane course was generally observed by the collectors, but of course men who held these offices seized all the property they could when the taxes were not forthcoming. The Prophet, however, designated that the end of the year should finish the tax liabilities, so that there were no arrears to be saddled upon the coming crops. Under the old regime sales for the collection of taxes were unknown. As soon as the Austrian occupation occurred all this was changed, and the troubles of the Slavs began. Every centime of taxes to be found upon the district registers was demanded, and a special levy was levied. "Kindness" was she? Close? Why? Last month her husband died—fourth husband, mind—I'm blamed if she didn't take the door-plate off the front door, had his age added and then nailed it on the coffin. Said she guessed likely she'd be wanting a new name on the door soon, anyway."—[Exchange.]

Tennessee ought not to make such a fuss about paying her debts. The State tax there is less per capita than that paid by any other State in the Union, North Carolina and Mississippi alone excepted. Complaints continue to be made in various parts of the country that the rich inmates of prisons get many favors, while the poor ones are neglected. This should not be so. Prisoners should be treated alike; but then, corrupt officials will always exist.

According to an official statement a Chinese soldier costs the government 50 taels, or \$67, a year. There does not seem to be any great difference between the cost of Chinese and of European soldiers. Consul-General Van Buren of Japan states that the wages of an able-bodied farm hand are \$35 a year with board, or \$50 without board. A stout healthy woman will hire for the year with food for from \$8 to \$10, or from \$25 to \$30 without board.

No wonder Secor Robeson wilted when ex-Speaker Randall said to him, "I am a member of the House in good standing." That is more than Grant's thieving ex-secretary of the navy can ever say. Even his colleagues despise him.

The Supreme Court of Kansas has decided that it is legal in that State to drink, burn or give away any liquor of which one is legally in possession. When Murphy, the temperance lecturer, was out there he must have failed to convert those judges.

When an editor and a clergyman get into a dispute over some public measure and the

in the fact that enormous crowds of Austrian officials have been imported into these provinces, as far as abuse of the law and violation of an overburdened and poverty-stricken people.

The revolt against Austrian domination furnishes another illustration of the difficulty of governing a people with laws framed in another country and by legislators who have only their own ends in view. England's efforts to govern Ireland have been conspicuous failures for centuries, and Austria will have the same disastrous experience in the Slav provinces of southern Europe.

NOTES AND EXTRACTS.

How harmonious the Republican party is! The Tribune says there is trouble in store for the Stalwarts if they do not keep a safe distance from Garfield's grave with their mud." The time was when the Tribune would not have acknowledged that the party died in mud. Things have changed since Horace died.

A Chicago Methodist brother is of the opinion that hell should not be preached to children. We entirely coincide with our Methodist brother. The only way in which Hades should be imparted to a child of the male sex should be at the end of a leather strap.—[New York Commonwealth.]

Office rents were raised 50 per cent. in New York last year, and on the 1st of May they are to go higher. Chance for a fair rent agitation. Dr. Boynton is about to move into Kansas to go into the sheep business. If Dr. Bliss would go into the sheep business would be safe against any heroic treatment.—[Truth.]

A Jersey City editor gave up this conclusion which a subscriber sent him: "I would wish to know if A Man Died and left Some Money behind No Real Astate and Wills his Money to a friend With he has stop with for the last Twelve Years he has To Daughters With he has Not Willed any of it Who is entitled to the Money friend or Daughters?"

Professor Klein, the Kentucky astronomer, says that another great comet will astonish the world in the latter part of this month, appearing near the great bear, a region that has been fruitful of comets. Boecher truthfully says that a preacher must not preach all he thinks. That is so. It would not be healthy for them to tell a congregation just what they think of them. If they did, they would soon believe that God or some one else had "called" them to another locality.

Senator Logan has thus far refused to swallow General Grant's Fizz John. His honest views upon the third-term would be interesting just now. The probabilities are that he will bottle his wrath, because of "the future welfare of the party, you know."

While the temperance people in New England are praising inefficient prohibitory laws, Congress is calmly figuring how much profit can be made if the tax on whiskey is forty cents a gallon. Funny, isn't it?

Chicago policemen are said to "stand in" with the newspaper editors. Should think this old trick would have been found out before this.

Possibly the Republicans desire Dakota admitted as a State because she has favored the latest doctrine of their party and repudiated \$200,000 bonds, whose value they do not deny is valid.

Many of Delegate Cannon's church brethren in Utah say that they would not believe him under oath. This is not a very flattering endorsement of his character.

Ante Black reasons thus: "D'aint nothin' so mean 'bout dem Yankees. Ef dey was mean why didn't dey take us fur dar own niggalls, 'stead of givin' us our freedom?"

Three-fourths of the Utah Legislature is composed of men who are living in open polygamy and deliberately nullifying the laws of the United States. The Republican Congress has only ventured to pass one measure directed against the Mormons, and one which does not touch the Utah enormity in any way.

The rapid changes in temperature at this season of the year should warn parents to see that the little ones are properly protected from dampness.

In his speech to the Mississippi legislators urging the extension of industrial pursuits, General Gordon said: "Corporations are the distinctive feature of Northern civilization; the absence of corporations the distinctive feature of Southern civilization. The result is that the Southern civilization has developed the most marked material progress known to history."

Judge Black is quoted as saying that the Democratic party can only win in 1884 "with a man who has always been a Democrat, true and consistent—one in whom the business interests of the country have confidence."

A shrewd belle called on several rival beauties and made them believe that her father was going to have the house illuminated with electricity. Not to be outdone they immediately persuaded their rapas to get the electric light and have it doubly strong. Now those beauties are covered with freckles and sun, while the originator of the plot continues to dazzle visitors beneath her gas jets.—[Philadelphia News.]

A California man is said to have devised an application of weights and clock-work as a motive power for working a pump. It is claimed that a machine will not cost one-third as much as a wind-mill, is noiseless, more durable and always under control.

The jailer of the New Jersey State prison proudly exhibits to visitors two bank presidents, three bank cashiers, the ex-comptroller and the treasurer of the city of Elizabeth. Then he reads the papers and softly sings, "Still I am sure to follow."

Aunt Chloe observes: "A husband's a mighty handy thing to have 'round' a house, an' mighty comfortin' for a body as has sense."

Lucknow, India, is celebrated for the politeness of its people. Recently two native gentlemen, on their way to the railway station, accidentally fell into a ditch. Each argued, out of politeness, that the other should take precedence of him in getting out, and it was an hour before one of the gentlemen would consent to violate the laws of good breeding.

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IT WOULD BE AN EASY MATTER



